

The Weekly Contributor

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

NUMBER 44.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000

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Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets, NEW ORLEANS.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

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Mail No. 3..... 11:35 a. m.
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ARRIVE.

Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
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Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to St. Louis and Louisville, and through to Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Only one change to New York and East-ern cities.

Improved sleeping and reclining chairs to Chattanooga daily, without change.

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feb10

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NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,

—AT—

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feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

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11-29

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON

—AND—

SUGAR FACTOR

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

73 CARONDELET STREET,

New Orleans.

Consignments solicited of

COTTON.

RICE.

SUGAR.

MOLASSES.

—AND—

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends.

5-3

SHIRTS

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of

NEW NECKWEAR.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c. Under-shirts 40c. Drawers 60c. Collars 75c. Socks 30c. Cut to order, all done as low.

B. T. WALSH,

19 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS

THE CHEAPEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of

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STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

MY JOSIAH.

Things has come to a pretty pass

The whole wide country over.

When every married woman has

To have a friend or lover;

It ain't the way that I was raised,

An' I ain't no desire

To have some feller pokin' round

Instead of my Josiah.

I never kin forget the day

'That we went out a walkin'

An' 'ot down on the river bank

An' 'tep' on hours a talkin';

He twisted up my apron string

An' folded it together.

An' said he thought for harvest time

'Twas cur'us kind o' weather.

The sun went down as we sat there—

Josiah seemed uneasy.

An' mother she began to call;

'Looweezy oh, Looweezy!'

An' 'heard it all the summer long.

In every wild bee hummin';

I'd studied out the way I'd act,

But law! I couldn't do it.

I meant to hide my love from him,

But seems as if he know it.

An' lookin' down into my eyes

He must have seen the fire.

And ever since that hour I've loved

An' worshipped my Josiah.

I can't tell what the women mean

When they look fool around 'em,

Believe'n' all the nonsense that

They only say to sound 'em;

I know, for I've never seen

The man that I'd admire,

To have a hangin' after me,

Instead of my Josiah.

THE EXODUS.

The headquarters of the Freed-

men's Relief Association have been

removed from Topeka, and Mrs.

Comstock has issued the following

circular letter:

North Topeka, Kan., March 28.

—Owing to the fact that so many

of the refugees congregate in and

around Topeka, where aid has been

so largely distributed, many more

being here than can possibly find

employment, and it being positively

necessary that they should scatter

to other parts, where they can find

work as spring advances, I am ur-

gently advised by Governor St. John

and the best friends of the colored

people here to abandon these

headquarters at once. This

advice, after much consideration

and earnest, prayerful thought, I

have concluded to follow, and leave

FROM LOUISIANA.

A Delegation of Colored Men.

THEY WAIT ON PRESIDENT GARFIELD AND

PRESENT HIM WITH AN ADDRESS.—

THEIR WANTS IN THE STATE

AND GREAT PROSPERITY.

THE PRESIDENT'S

REPLY.

The delegation of colored men

from Louisiana called on the Pres-

ident Wednesday afternoon by ap-

pointment. Congressman-elect Dar-

rall accompanied the party and in-

troduced them to the President.

Hon. A. J. Dumont, chairman of the

Republican State Central Execu-

tive Committee, addressed the Pres-

ident at length. The secretary Mr.

Vance, Jr., then read the following

address:

'This committee, authorized to

be appointed by representative as-

semblies of colored Republicans of

Louisiana, beg respectfully to

present to Your Excellency the col-

ored people of Louisiana on the

success of our grand old party, and

your entrance on the discharge of

the important duties pertaining to

the exalted office of President of

the United States; nor is our re-

joicing in any wise abated by the

melancholy remembrance that we

contributed nothing to your elec-

tion in the Electoral College, be-

cause we are confident that the en-

tire country knows that through

fraud the expression of our loyal

will and purpose at the ballot-box

was disgracefully suppressed and

prevented. We are proud to felicitate

Your Excellency on what we be-

lieve to be a wise and judicious

selection of Cabinet officers, com-

prising men of eminence and known

integrity; and specially do we com-

mend the selection of Hon. William

H. Hunt, our elected attorney-gen-

eral in 1876.

YOUR INAUGURAL ADDRESS

has inspired confidence and assur-

ance in the ranks of the Republican

party throughout the State. The

broad and comprehensive measures

looking toward the protection of

our suffrage and the purity of the

ballot are an index to the peace

and prosperity of our section. If we

are citizens of this great country

we ask the National Government to

protect us as such. We do not con-

template for any further legislation

lands for school purposes are ex-

clusively enjoyed by the white

youths in the State.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL

COLLEGE

established in 1874, under the aus-

pices of our then State government,

was opened and conducted on the

terms which Congress specially

prescribed, and while it remained

under such control flourished and

promised great success. A large

number of boys, children of honor-

able Democrats, as well as those of

humble Republican parentage, met

in the same class-room under a

corps of qualified Democrats as

teachers, and great hopes of the

equal enjoyment of the advantages

provided by the generosity of Con-

gress were justly entertained. This

college is now exclusively opened to

white boys, in plain defiance of

the specified terms of the grant.

Whatever material progress has

been made by our race in this

respect has been achieved in spite

of the Democratic party of our

State and section, and has veritably

been "the pursuit of knowledge un-

der difficulties." We have done

well, we believe. Many of our peo-

ple to-day, possessed of the average

American education and made for

the intelligent exercise of qualities

they possess, are debarred by their

color from the charmed circle of

skilled industrial occupations.

WE HAVE NO INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

for our children—places where they

can be employed and saved from

the debasing influences of poverty

and vice. With these avenues

closed and our progeny exposed,

we are yet marked with "non suc-

cess." With our aspirations sum-

marily rebuffed and our honest ef-

forts rebuffed as pretensions,

we are branded as an inferior

race for not succeeding where suc-

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID

One year (in advance).....\$1 00
Six months.....50

ADVERTISING.

(Brever per line each insertion)
One time.....10 cents
One month.....8 "
Six months.....4 "
One year.....3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.
Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky.
S. W. Smith, Richmond.
R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.
Wm. Ridgley, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Onachitta.
Jerry A. Hall, Natchitoches.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
George E. Paris, City.**THIS PAPER**
may be found on
file at Geo. P.
Borwick & Co's
Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.
New York.
1 here advertising
inserts may be
made for it

RETURNED.—The Committee of colored gentlemen raised for the purpose of representing the conditions and needs of our people here to the President of the United States at Washington, have returned highly pleased at the prospect of success attendant on their mission.

We had the pleasure of meeting Hon. T. T. Allain (our noble Don) of Iberville, and Hon. Duncan C. Hill, of Onachitta, who seem especially gratified at the treatment, and attention paid to the Committee by Hon. C. B. Darrell, Representative elect from the Third Congressional District of this State.

Senator Allain left the city Wednesday evening for his plantation in Iberville parish.

Hon. J. H. Burah and Judge H. C. Dibble, who went to Washington to witness the Inaugural, are also back, looking much improved.

Moab House Hold of Ruth, No. 36 G. U. O. F., was reorganized under supervision of M. V. P., E. J. Holmes, District Master, on the 21st of March ult., as per resolution of the Louisiana District Lodge No. 21, in accordance with the formalities laid down in the new Rituals recently prepared by the S. C. of M., pursuant to the orders of the A. M. C. of 1879.

The officers elected and installed by the District Master, assisted by M. V. P., Geo. C. Mason, and others, were as follows: Most Noble Governor, Sis. Amanda Warner, Right Noble Governor, Sis. Maria Newsome. Noble Governor, Bro. W. H. Penn. Worthy Superior, Bro. Walter F. Richards. Right Worthy Superior, Sis. Adeline Williams. Most Worthy Superior Sis. Emma Graves. Past Worthy Superior, Bro. Horace Whaley. Worthy Recorder, Bro. A. A. Goins. W. T., Bro. James Lewis. Worthy Usher, Bro. C. B. Wilson. Worthy Prelate, Bro. Daniel Holland. Worthy Chamberlain, Bro. J. G. Taylor. Worthy Shepard, Bro. Wm. James. Right Junior Steward, Sis. Eliza Johnson. Left Junior Steward, Sis. Hannah Brooks. Right Senior Steward, Sis. Mary Polk. Left Senior Steward, Sis. Sevilla Walker.

We invite the attention of our readers to the excellent address of the Committee of colored gentlemen to President Garfield printed on our first page.

A FAIR PROPOSAL.

It must occasion much surprise among European people to observe that so much opposition should be manifested by the Democracy to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the colored race. Not only do they produce values of great importance, not only are they employed in mechanical and domestic services, but they have been reared in the same ideas of religion and law with the whites, and have been often entrusted with the most precious trusts of life and property.

It is, therefore, the more remarkable that such repugnance should exist towards permitting them to exercise a right which involves no more responsibility than arises from the daily relations of the colored with the white citizen. There may be one reason for this illogical denial of a right inseparable from the condition of a freeman. It is the fear lest the possession of political power by those who possess but little property should be employed in the creation of debt and the imposition of taxes. This fear of universal suffrage is not limited to the Southern people or to the colored race. The whites are excluded from voting in Europe, and even in some States of our Union, unless they possess a qualification of property or a conditional ability to read and write. In our desire that the right of suffrage shall be extended to all, we disclaim any wish to impose burdens upon the property of the country. We know, indeed that all taxes are ultimately paid by labor, but we should be willing that such restriction should be placed on legislation as to render such burdens impossible.

We are satisfied that another great impediment to the rights of suffrage or of holding office exists among us. It is the excessive salaries and perquisites of office. No sooner does a prospect of vacancy in any of these offices occur than a conflict arises which is not confined to the races. It is true that the Democracy waged a bloody war against the colored people until they had driven them and their Republican friends from the offices of the State, but then they divided amongst themselves, and the bitterness and abuse which they lavished on each other was scarcely less than that which they had poured out against their Republican opponents. It is to be remembered that although the Democratic party denounced the Radical rulers for the creation of the lucrative offices of City Administrators, and the vast patronage of the Governor, yet they have for four years had control of the Convention and of the Legislature, and have not renounced a particle of patronage nor reduced the pay or perquisites of a single office. We are convinced that the creation of this official patronage by the Republican party was an error and that a more simple and less tempting scale of official compensation would have allowed the colored people an opportunity to have gradually ingratiated themselves in the confidence of their fellow citizens by convincing them that they could enjoy a right without abusing it.

With us the enjoyment of the right given and guaranteed by the Constitution is higher than any other human consideration, since without this all efforts at prosperity and independence are vain.

We agree with the poet:

"Here's freedom to him that would read,
Here's freedom to him that would write,
There's none ever feared, that the truth
shall be heard,
Save they whom the truth would indict."

If asked whether we could renounce the power to vote or oppress others? We would at once say that we indignantly repudiate any such desire. If the inquiry were made whether we would take the property and labor of the country to pay ourselves or our friends exorbitant salaries and lucrative contracts? We respond, return to the people the right to elect all their parish officers, deprive the Governor of all patronage and reduce his salary below the temptation to fraud or violence. Take from your Administrators the motives which elevate ordinary men from obscurity to wealth and consequence and elect Aldermen who

will perform the same duties gratuitously, and the colored voters will join in amending your Constitution and reforming the laws, but in thus aiding to protect your property and reform the abuses which you admit to exist, we shall expect that you do justice to the self denial and integrity of the colored race and as they will have aided you in preserving the property and peace of society you will guarantee them a free vote a fair count, and the right to hold any office to which they may be elected.

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE.

Democratic Washington. Correspondents have repeatedly asserted that the present deadlock in the Senate presents a simple question of endurance, with the chances in favor of the revolutionary minority. It is further asserted that the Republican papers of the United States are generally demanding that the majority shall yield, and surrender to the minority the right to dictate as to whom the officers of the Senate shall be. Of course, the Democrats can see in this contest nothing more than a struggle for the bread and butter incident to Senatorial patronage. Their great exemplar who fell into the Presidential chair through one of the most mournful accidents that ever befell a nation, in 1865, declared, what he believed to be the true Democratic doctrine when he said it was his bread and butter which the great secretary Stanton and greater Grant were receiving as compensation for their official labors. The promoted Tennessee tailor really believed for a time that he owned the United States, and that the whole, the government the people and all the rest were of secondary importance to his "policy." It is just so now. The Democratic minority, as in 1861 are ready to employ resolutions means to carry the point dearest to the heart of every true Bourbon to hold on to public office. Hence, they raise factions opposition to the election of the officers of the Senate who have been agreed upon in the Republican caucus. There has not yet been brought forward a single valid reason to sustain them in this unconstitutional attempt to obstruct public business; yet they will be sustained by the party throughout the whole country. That party always cheers any scheme that ever looks like a grab for the spoils of office.

In regard to the question that the Republican journals are calling upon our Senators to surrender at the bidding of Ben. Hill, and his fellow Bourbons, we may well question its accuracy. There may be Republican papers here and there whose proprietors are interested in, or think they are, some of the nominations of the President, and they would consent to any sacrifice of principle for immediate and temporary success. Again, we saw in a very feeble weak-kneed exchange, one whose Republicanism is by no means of a stalwart stripe, some childish suggestions of the kind. Like Mercutio, they are willing to live on good terms with any and every party so long as it is personally pleasant and profitable to do so; but when the keen sword of some stalwart Tybalt is felt, the mask is thrown off, and the real character is betrayed in the imprecation born of desperation, "a plague o' both your houses."

It is perfectly safe to say that no truly stalwart Republican paper has urged the majority of the Senators to relinquish the right given by the Constitution to each house of Congress to make its own rules and choose its officers. It is this constitutional right which is involved in the present controversy. That once given up in one case may be demanded again. The precedent once established that the majority shall not be permitted to do anything without the consent of the minority, and the Senate ceases to be a political body. It becomes a mere gathering of irresponsible persons, of no more dignity of character than a town meeting which is not expected to bind any body.

It is not vitally important that there should be any further confirmations of Executive appointments. The President is clothed with power to fill all the public offices vacant during the recess of the Senate; and there will be ample time at the next session to consider these appointments and properly dispose of them.

The real remedy for the existing evil however, it seems to us, is in the hands of the majority. As the Senate has no rules limiting debate, and hence Senators may be as prosy and tiresome as they please, the proper way would be to give up about three weeks for this abuse of the courtesy of the Senate, during which the Confederate Brigadiers should be permitted to regale each other with fables about the late war, and then brought to a halt by a peremptory order to stop their foolishness and come to a vote at once. During this grand blowing match, no Republican Senator should permit himself under any circumstances, to be drawn into debate. Let the Bourbons have their talk out, and then call for business.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE.

We acknowledge a circular from the Anti Monopoly League, the Headquarters of which are in the city of New York. The principles of this movement are very attractive and have our entire concurrence. They declare "we advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many as against privileges for the few. Corporations, the creation of the State, shall be controlled by the State. Labor and Capital— allies, not enemies; justice for both." These are undoubtedly Republican doctrines.

We have taught that capital and labor are allies and not enemies, and we have endeavored to induce capital to aid labor in securing subsistence and a home for itself.

We are inclined, however, to suspect that the particular monopoly against which the New Yorkers have combined is that of transportation. Upon this subject we are not prepared to take position or indeed to express an opinion. We need railroad connections with the North West, and are not prepared to say on what terms the Pacific railroad should convey a passenger or a package from San Francisco to New Orleans. Perhaps in prescribing those terms we might even defeat the service altogether. New Orleans has no trade in that direction now, and therefore, cannot complain that the terms of that transportation appear unreasonable. We can either take the railroad or let it alone: we are not bound to employ the road if its terms seem exorbitant. We are not, therefore, prepared to oppose all corporations which we cannot control, while we openly avow our condemnation of some which seem to us more especially oppressive. We do not like the monopoly of votes, nor of office. We should not like being excluded from any branch of business or professional employment which we might feel inclined to enter. There are indeed so many things in which there is a practical monopoly so far as the colored race is concerned that we do not care to join the crusade against the banks, and the railroads unless the war was made more general and its fires directed against what Thomas Jefferson has called "every form of tyranny over the mind of man." For the present, therefore, the Anti Monopoly Association will not count as in until we see how far they propose to go.

They may drop us just where and when the war against monopoly was becoming interesting.

We acknowledge with pleasure the complimentary notice of our contemporary the N. O. Republican upon the alleged improvement of our style. We are aware that our contemporary has been a little incredulous of our race capacity to conduct political or literary enterprises as well as others. We hope ultimately even to convince our contemporary that we were not too arrogant in claiming a Cabinet position for the colored race, and that it will lend its powerful influence in promoting our just pretensions. We shall file its compliments as a voucher with any application.

COLORED SAILORS.

We observe that the school ship at New York has within a few years past turned out a large number of apprentice sailors; and also that Secretary Hunt addresses Colonel Wright, the Shipping agent, at this port that he is without the authority or means to supply subsistence to the crew of a school ship at New Orleans. This is very discouraging to those who are interested in the Commercial welfare of our port. It is very much to be regretted that New Orleans has so little in either shipping or sailors.

We often wonder at the disinterested delight with which our city press boasts of the heavy arrivals of cargoes by boats and ships where all the freight goes to distant cities and foreign countries. Suppose we take a bushel of corn for example, it may pay 5 to 10 cents river freight and 15 to 20 cents ocean freight. The carriers now get twenty three to thirty cents. What does New Orleans receive? The cost of storage and transfer is we learn less than two cents a bushel!

This is hardly a decent Lagniappe upon the grain trade. But we wish to ask the attention of our citizens, and of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to the value of the colored men as sailors. In a very few weeks the whole upper country will look with suspicion upon the Health reports of our city. Our rivals in trade will not put themselves to much trouble to correct any rumor to our prejudice. We may add to this that the trade which every city in the Union is so anxious to open with the Spanish American ports will be checked by the same apprehension of imported infection. Who does not remember the Southern quarantine which has shut down upon our city when ever even a single sick sailor was reported on a ship arriving from Cuba? Do our merchants wish to escape from this suspicion? We can advise them how to do so. Let them favor vessels in this Southern trade, that are officered and manned by men who are not liable to contract yellow fever. Have we such a class of men among us? We answer that they abound in this city. There are some hundreds of colored sailors in the lake trade who can perform all the services of a seaman.

There are some thousands employed on our river boats who could be easily trained to work on the ocean steamers. A vessel in the Cuban or Mexican trade manned with sailors incapable of contracting or of communicating yellow fever would relieve us at least from suspicion of importing the fever by such sailors. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy might aid greatly in this important subject. He may encourage the organization of an acclimated Naval and Commercial Marine by a recruiting station at this port. He may even go further, and sanction the exercise of authority by the National Board of Health in tropical ports and on the voyages, so far as this authority may be lawful. He can ask Congress for such legislation as may be necessary to inspect the vessel before clearing Southern American ports, and imposing conditions which will protect us as far as may be possible from the danger of importation. We commend to his consideration the importance of building up an acclimated Naval and Commercial Marine and remind him that our colored fellow citizens will constitute such a body of sailors as will relieve the nation's apprehension of any personal importation of infectious disease. With important duties which may be required of the American Navy on the Tropical seas, it will be of great consequence to command a body of colored seamen wholly indifferent to yellow fever, and ready to stand by the flag or the gun of the Nation in any emergency that its honor may require.

T. Morris Chester, Dr. Garnett, Wm. G. Brown, of Louisiana and F. G. Barbadoes, are all aspirants for the Liberator Mission. Gen. Chester was once a citizen of Liberia. Dr. Garnett, who is in his declining years, is backed by strong religious and political influences.—People's Advocate.

The purest altar of love is the heart of a mother.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

Philosophy of education in its relation to the school and the teacher.

BY PROF. S. S. LAURIE, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

[Princeton Review.]

To the question. How comes it that a subject so important in its bearings on the well-being of the State has received such tardy recognition? the answer is easy. If the duty of educating the masses of the people has been of such slow growth as to have taken practical shape in a country such as England only within the last few years, we can scarcely be surprised that the philosophy of education has still to struggle for a place. State necessities must long outrun state ideals. The recent institution of chairs of the Institutes and History of education in the Scottish universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, although the work of private hands, indicates an acceptance by these universities, and through them the statesmen who guide national education both in England and America. Already the question has been under the consideration of the ancient University of Oxford, while at Cambridge the founding of a lectureship, which will ere long, we hope, become a professorship, has been already resolved upon.

While the primary education of the people was in error it was inevitable that the philosophy of education should stand still. It is only when the machinery of a nation's education has been set up that the question of the best application of that machinery presses. Again, it is in the primary school that educational aim and method most distinctly force themselves on our attention. It is chiefly in the initiation of the human mind to knowledge, and in the formation of the still plastic character of childhood, that questions of aim and method suggest themselves for solution. When solved in this sphere they are solved also for the higher stages of secondary and university instruction. The upper schools of a country will be insensibly molded by the aims and methods of the people's schools, and are already being so molded.

Another obstacle in the way of the recognition of the philosophy of education as a subject within the range of practical politics has been the backward state of the science of psychology. That we may bring into view the connection subsisting between psychology and solid advances in education, let us survey briefly the history of the past. The crude and generalized psychology of ancient Greece was boldly applied by Xenophon, Plato, and Aristotle to education. They regarded this subject as a vital part of political philosophy, and they applied their psychology, such as it was, with brilliant success. But their views on education, admirable as they are, are necessarily restricted by their psychology, and by their conception of the aim and destiny of man and of the State. Plato's Republic, while containing his most matured views on philosophical questions and on the idea of a state, is also a treatise on education. It is not, however, a treatise on method, but rather on the general aims of education in which the Dorian and Ionic ideas are woven together into a unity by philosophy. For four centuries the opinions of Plato and Aristotle on education governed the civilized world, and it was not till the eminent Roman teacher Quintilian recorded his experience and practice that any marked step in advance was taken. Quintilian's book is in marked contrast to Plato's. It is not a philosophical speculation, but rather a treatise on method from the hand of a practical schoolmaster. As the first book on method, it marks an epoch. When education passed into the hands of the Christian Church, instruction in the new doctrine of our Saviour and his apostles became naturally the main end.

(Continued.)

G. U. O. O. F.

By P. N. F., M. Gant, Ass't Sec.

Hall joint Committee on anniversary parade G. U. O. of O. F., 118 Canal street. New Orleans, April 9, 1881. Meeting called to order at 2:45 p. m. Chairman F. G. M., J. B. Gaudet in the chair. Roll call 27 members and a quorum present. Prayer by M. V. P. J. P. Brown. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications from Memphis Star Lodge 1501, and Summit Miss Lodge were received read and filed. Resolutions offered by Bro. J. A. Saunders, representing Butler Lodge, read and on motion had over M. V. P. G. M. Mason submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the colors of the Marshal, Aids and Assistant Marshals be as follows:

Grand Marshal, such black and orange ribbon; baton black and orange ribbon. Aids Armlets, black and orange ribbon. Assistant Marshal Armlets, black and orange ribbon; no baton.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on general arrangements reported progress.

Committee on printing reported progress.

Committee on hall or park reported progress.

On motion of M. V. P. F. R. Burns, the committee on General Arrangements was instructed to make arrangements with the R. R. Company to have the cars run all night from Canal street to the Fair Grounds.

P. W. M., W. A. Halston, move to rescind the report of the Committee on route. Carried. After a long debate, and several routes submitted, the Committee could come to no understanding or agreement, finally, on motion of P. N. F. Geo. Gaudet, the original route submitted by the Committee on route was unanimously adopted.

On motion of P. N. F. W. H. Penn, P. G. M., J. B. Gaudet was elected to preside over the deliberation, pending the delivery of the oration at the Fair Grounds on the 10th May.

Orleans Patriarch No. 7 paid its assessment.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Reception A. A. Guines, J. P. Chairman; E. J. Brunet P. N. F. E. H. Fuller, P. N. F.; C. P. Spotts, V. P.; B. Steele.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, April 7, at the Butler Lodge, corner Camp and Common streets, at 7:30 p. m.

BUTLER LODGE ROOM,
Corner Camp and Common streets,
New Orleans, April 7, 1881.

The Joint Committee was called to order at 8 p. m.

The chairman, P. M. G. J. B. Gaudet, presided.

The roll was called and 27 members answered to their names—quorum.

Prayer was offered by P. G. M. Mc C Campbell.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion adopted with corrections.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on general arrangements, no report.

Committee on printing reported progress.

Committee on hall or park, submitted.

Their report, informing the Joint Committee that all arrangements had been made for the Fair Grounds on the 10th of May with all privileges and electric light, on motion the report was received and approved.

Committee on route reported.

Committee on music reported.

Admission fee to the Fair Grounds was fixed at 50 cents.

The committee on printing was, on motion, authorized to have 500 posters and 1000 tickets printed, also tags.

The Excelsior Brass Band was engaged for the concert.

On motion of P. G. M. J. B. Gaudet, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Butler Lodge and its delegates for the use of the Lodge Room.

The Committee adjourned to meet Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., at the same place.

PROPOSALS FOR RATINGS AND PROVISIONS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
Eighth District, at New Orleans, La.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1881, for Ratings and Provisions for Vessels and Stations in this District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

Forms of Proposal and printed Specifications giving full particulars as to the articles required, the quantity and quality, the terms of delivery and payment, can be obtained at this Office.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects.

ALBERT S. BARBER,
Commander U. S. N.
Light House Inspector.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1881.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of April 23, 1881, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from July 1st, 1881, to June 30th, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrival and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THOMAS L. JAMES,
Postmaster General.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 50 cents fee. Address H. HALL & Co., Portland Maine.

D. R. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew St.

1881.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by the illustrations which are prepared by the best artists—exercised a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of the influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4.00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4.00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4.00
The THREE above named publications, one year..... 10.00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7.00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1.50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.
ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashion in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year..... \$4.00
Harper's Weekly, one year..... 4.00
Harper's Bazar, one year..... 4.00
The THREE above named publications, one year..... 10.00
Any TWO above named, one year..... 7.00
Harper's Young People, one year..... 1.50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.66th YEAR.
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the latest and most important inventions and discoveries in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.00 per year, \$1.50 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to Munn & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can assert a free of charge, whether a patent can be procured, or not, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.,
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.
CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS
FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, \$1.15. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50. DAILY, \$10.00.

NEWS-GETTING, EDITORIAL ABILITY, CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago. The LOWEST DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

\$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"

WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,

Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors,

Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and other business pertaining to them, or to any parties who may.

Address L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Finchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

Washington, D. C. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

S. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, an amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of \$30,000.....\$30,000
1 Prize of 10,000.....10,000
1 Prize of 5,000.....5,000
2 Prizes of 2,500.....5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....5,000
20 Prizes of 500.....10,000
100 Prizes of 100.....10,000
500 Prizes of 50.....25,000
1000 Prizes of 10.....10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$30,000 prize, are.....\$2,700
9 Approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize, are.....1,800
9 Approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000 prize, are.....900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves, \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency or send by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 10, 1881,

ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS.

3-2-ly

THE
PEOPLE'S
TRUE FRIEND.
COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANERENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY
LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and landable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we have always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall unflinchingly work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS,
Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspections must be pressed as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleaning and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, but should be vigilant and obedient to sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that